
7.0 REFERENCES

A. Bibliography

The following documents are available for inspection at the WWB Replacement Project offices:

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Public Hours: Friday 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM	Public Hours: Wednesday 11:00 AM – 5:00 PM
(no appointment necessary)	(no appointment necessary)

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B. Glossary

Below is a selection of the terms, definitions and acronyms believed to be of most use to the readers of the JPP EA.

Alternatives: For purposes of this EA, two or more reasonable options for addressing park improvements.

Baseline Conditions: Existing conditions from which the environmental effects (wetlands, vegetation, etc.) are measured.

Conceptual Engineering/Plan: The level of design at which the basic characteristics of each alternative are defined, including location of proposed facilities, dimensions, and general capital, operating and maintenance costs.

Development Concept Plan: An overall plan stating public policy intentions and official guidelines for the future development of a public park, including the general location and character of development.

Effect/Impact: For purposes of this EA, refers to a measurable change precipitated by the proposed park improvements.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A document prepared for an action where the significance of the environmental impact is minimal or is not clearly established. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires an EA.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative: The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) provides direction that “[t]he environmentally preferred alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act...”

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): A component of the U.S. Department of Transportation, established to oversee the development of a national road and highway

system. The FHWA assists states in constructing highways and roads and provides financial aid at the local level.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): A document which briefly presents why an action does not have a significant impact. It must include/reference the Environmental Assessment.

Jones Point Park (JPP): An approximately 65-acre park located in the southeastern corner of the City of Alexandria that is owned by the NPS under the jurisdiction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): In the event of a finding of adverse effect on cultural resources determined to be on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), consultation is initiated among the agency sponsoring a proposed action, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other concerned parties, as appropriate, that results in a MOA concerning measures to mitigate the adverse effect.

Mitigation Measures: Steps taken to moderate or reduce the adverse effects of constructing or operating the park improvements.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969: A comprehensive law requiring an analysis of the environmental effects of federal or federally-assisted actions and projects that affect the quality of the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966: The nation's primary historic preservation law (16 U.S. C. 470). The Act was designed to bolster the preservation and wise use of our historic resources, and set forth the policy of the federal government regarding historic preservation, encouraging conditions in which historic properties can be preserved in harmony with modern society while fulfilling modern society's needs. The Act created 1) the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); 2) a system of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) who administer the national historic preservation program at the state level; 3) a program of matching grants-in-aid through which the National Park Service assists SHPOs in carrying out their work; 4) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency responsible for advising the President and Congress on historic preservation matters, as well as commenting on federal agency actions under Section 106 of the Act that may affect historic properties; and 5) federal agency responsibilities for the identification, nomination, and stewardship of historic properties under Section 110 of the Act.

National Park Service (NPS): A component of the U.S. Department of the Interior established to oversee the acquisition, planning, and/or maintenance of parks and recreational lands owned by the United States of America.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the NHPA of 1966, the NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the NRHP include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in

American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and cultures. The U.S. Department of the Interior administers the NRHP.

Preferred Alternative: A single alternative chosen from a set of several alternatives that is believed to best address recreational, security, and other goals established for the project.

Record of Decision (ROD): A document prepared by the Division Office of the Federal Highway Administration that presents the basis for selecting a specific transportation proposal that has been evaluated through the various environmental and engineering studies of the Transportation Project Development Process. Typically, the ROD identifies that alternative selected in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), the alternatives considered, measures to minimize harm, monitoring or enforcement programs, and itemized mitigation commitments.

Section 4(f): Refers to Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966, which permits the Secretary of Transportation to approve a project that requires the use of publicly-owned land from a park, recreation area, or wildlife refuge, or any land from a historic site of national, state or local significance only if the following determinations have been made: "there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and all possible planning has been undertaken to minimize harm to the 4(f) lands resulting from such use."

Section 106: Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed federal actions on any historic, architectural or archeological resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Wetlands: Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands are broadly classified according to where they are located. The major classifications are *marine* (oceanic), *estuarine* (tidal), *riverine* (river), *lacustrine* (lake), and *palustrine* (marsh).

Woodrow Wilson Bridge (WWB): The existing WWB is a 6-lane bridge that crosses the Potomac River and connects Maryland and Virginia. A portion of the WWB travels through JPP. The WWB Replacement Project, currently under construction, includes a new 12-lane bridge, improvements to four intersections, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, safety barriers, lighting, and signage that will connect parks and trails on both sides of the Potomac River.